

1910), *J. W. Scott-Macfie*; 1911, 417, British Museum.—Hind tarsus: first joint equal in length to second and longer than the third; fore legs beyond the trochanters lost; hinder femora not banded nor with any dark streak near the middle.—Sedis incerti.

To name such fragments would be foolish and reprehensible.

XXXIII.—*Fishes from Peru, collected by Dr. H. O. Forbes.*  
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A SMALL series of fishes from Peru, collected and presented to the British Museum by Dr. H. O. Forbes, is of some interest, as it includes the type of a new species of *Chirolophius*, an example of the little-known *Trachinotus paitensis*, and specimens of some Californian species not previously known to range southwards to Peru.

1. *Branchiostoma elongatum*, Sundev.

Lobos de Tierra, 5 to 8 fathoms.

2. *Iebiasina bimaculata*, Cuv. & Val.

Pacasmayo; fresh water.

3. *Tetragonopterus microphthalmus*, Günth.

Pacasmayo; fresh water.

4. *Tetragonopterus simus*, Bouleng.

Pacasmayo; fresh water.

5. *Vomer setipinnis*, Mitch.

Ferrol Bay.

6. *Trachinotus paitensis*, Cuv. & Val.

Hist. Nat. Poiss. viii. p. 438 (1831).

*Trachinotus paloma* (♀ Jord. & Starks), Starks, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxx. 1906, p. 786.

Depth of body  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in the length, length of head  $3\frac{2}{3}$ . Snout

as long as diameter of eye, which is 4 in the length of head; interorbital width 3. Snout obtuse; mouth nearly horizontal; maxillary extending to below middle of eye. 11 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal VI, I 28; longest rays a little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head. Anal II, I 24. Pectoral  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of head. Silvery; back bluish; fins yellowish, with blackish points; dorsal lobe blackish.

A single specimen, 85 mm. in total length, from Lobos de Tierra.

The type of the species,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, from Paita, had 28 dorsal and 26 anal rays. Starks's specimen from Callao, 267 mm. in length to base of caudal, had a shorter head ( $\pm\frac{1}{6}$  in the length) and a smaller eye ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  in length of head) than the one described above.

7. *Larimus pacificus*, Jord. & Bollman.

Lobos de Tierra, 5 to 8 fathoms.

The type was taken in the Pacific between Panama and the Galapagos Islands.

8. *Hoplognathus insignis*, Kner.

Lobos de Tierra, 5 to 8 fathoms.

9. *Pomacentrus rectifrænum*, Gill.

Lobos de Tierra; rock-pools.

Not previously recorded south of Panama.

10. *Mugil cephalus*, Linn.

Pacasmayo; fresh water.

11. *Querimana harengus*, Günth.

Pacasmayo; fresh water.

12. *Polynemus approximans*, Lay & Benn.

Pacasmayo; fresh water.

13. *Gobius soporator*, Cuv. & Val.

Lobos de Tierra; rock-pools.

14. *Myxodagnus opercularis*, Gill.

Two examples from Lobos de Tierra, 8 to 10 fathoms, do

not seem to differ in any way from one from California, with which I have compared them.

15. *Symphurus atramentatus*.

Lobos de Tierra, 5 to 8 fathoms.

Previously known from specimens dredged off the coast of Colombia.

16. *Remora remora*, Linn.

17. *Remora clypeata*, Günth.

This species is represented in the British Museum collection by examples from the Cape and from Muscat; it does not seem to have been recorded from Peruvian waters; two examples, together with one of the preceding species, were taken from a large ray at Lobos de Tierra.

18. *Gobiesox zebra*, Jord. & Gilb.

I have compared specimens from the rock-pools of Lobos de Tierra with one from Mazatlan, and they seem to be the same species.

19. *Chirolophius forbesii*, sp. n.

Head longer than broad, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the fish. Diameter of eye 6 in length of head, less than length of snout or than interorbital width. Teeth in lower jaw in about 3 series; 2 teeth on each side of vomer. Nasal sacs small. A pair of divergent spines on each side of snout; each supraorbital ridge bearing two spines; humeral spine bifid posteriorly and with an outwardly directed process anteriorly. First ray of spinous dorsal less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head, with terminal flap\*; second and third as long, fringed; fourth, fifth, and sixth well developed, the fourth almost free, the fifth and sixth connected by membrane basally. Soft dorsal with 8 rays, anal with 6, pectoral with 18. Lower surface of pectoral with blackish edge; distal half of anal and caudal blackish; caudal crossed by a row of pearl-like white spots, one on each ray; anal with one or two similar spots.

A single specimen, 170 mm. in total length, from Lobos de Tierra, at a depth of 8 to 10 fathoms.

\* This ray looks as though it had been broken off and the flap regenerated; perhaps it would be longer in a normal specimen.